

LIST OF COLEOPTERA COLLECTED ON THE TANA RIVER,
AND ON THE JOMBENE RANGE, EAST AFRICA, BY MR.
WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER AND LIEUTENANT LUDWIG
VON HÖHNEL, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA
AND SPECIES.

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DURING the East African expedition of Mr. Chanler and Lieutenant von Höhnel, in 1893 from the coast to Hameye, along the River Tana, 149 species of Coleoptera were collected. In 1894, on their expedition to Jombene Range, northeast of Mount Kenia, the same gentlemen collected 45 species, out of which only three proved identical with those obtained on their first expedition. It may be of interest to publish a systematic list of these species, with descriptions of such new forms, 34 in number, that apparently have not yet been classified in entomological literature. In four instances it has been found necessary to erect new genera.

POLYHIRMA CHANLERI, new species.

Elongate, black, feebly shining; antennæ with the three basal joints griseopilose, the others obscure, compressed, subcarinate: Front deeply and broadly bisulcate; the sulci straight, with long, appressed, yellowish gray hairs. Vertex broadly bifoveate, hairy. Thorax elongate, cordate, margined at sides, densely punctured; disk with two stripes of black, short, erect hairs; the broad median channel and the sides with long, transversely appressed, yellowish hairs; a long, deep basal fovea each side; posterior angles obtuse. Elytra elongate, strongly narrowed at base, broadest behind the middle, obliquely truncate at the apex and with the suture produced, forming a slight emargination: disk with short, black, suberect hairs and with two whitish gray spots each side, the first pair a little before the middle on the third interval, longitudinally oval, surrounding a large fovea: the second pair a little larger, oblique, at apical fourth, on the fourth to the seventh interval; a short scutellar stripe, and the lateral margin, with long, appressed, yellowish gray hairs, the former reaching only one-fourth the length of the elytra, the latter dilated toward the apex; striae deeply and coarsely

punctured on the basal half, more finely at the sides and almost obliterated toward the apex: the second, fourth, and sixth intervals acutely carinate from base beyond the middle. Ventral surface and legs sparsely griseopilose.

Type.—No. 16, U.S.N.M. Three examples, Tana River. Length, 25 mm.

This species resembles *Polyhirma polioloma*, Chaudoir, in the form of head and thorax, and *Polyhirma alternata*, Raffray, in the elytral sculpture. The maculation of the elytra is peculiar.

PSEPHUS HOEHNELI, new species.

Fusiform, uniformly brown, shining, sparsely covered with long pale hairs. Antennae ferruginous, feebly serrate, the third joint equal to the fourth, in the male nearly reaching the apex of the posterior angles of the thorax, in the female somewhat shorter. Front convex, with broadly rounded margin, densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures ocellate. Thorax somewhat longer than broad, gradually narrowed from base, rounded at anterior angles, coarsely punctate, more densely at sides, punctures ocellate; a broad median channel from base to middle, where it abruptly ends; base transversely and deeply impressed at the sides; posterior angles not divergent, carinate. Elytra as broad as thorax, parallel for two-thirds of the length, deeply punctato-striate; intervals slightly convex, coarsely and muricately punctate, somewhat transversely scabrous. Ventral surface densely but more finely punctulate. Legs ferruginous.

Type.—No. 17, U.S.N.M. Three examples, Tana River. Length, 14 to 15 mm.

PLACOCERUS FULVUS, new species.

Elongate, fulvous above with short fulvous pubescence and sparse, long, erect, black hairs. Ventral surface, antennae, and legs bluish black, with long, grayish and black hairs. Front with two deep fulvotomentose impressions, separated by a longitudinal black carina; vertex with a broad black stripe; eyes moderately granulate, emarginate in front, with long, black hairs, and on posterior half covered with very dense short, yellow pubescence; mandibles long, strongly curved, acute, black; maxillary palpi black, with terminal joint lanceolate, yellow at the apex; labial palpi much longer, pale yellow, with terminal joint black, longer than second, broadly dilated toward apex, strongly compressed, apical margin convex. Antennae longer than head and thorax; first joint stout, a little curved, twice longer than broad; second small, transverse; third wider, triangular; fourth to eleventh strongly dilated, forming an almost continuous flat disk, about five times as long as wide, broadest at sixth and seventh joints; last joint longer than broad, rounded at tip, fourth to tenth transverse. Thorax somewhat broader than long, strongly constricted at base and apex, with three black

dorsal stripes, the middle one broader, entire, the others abbreviated at either end. Elytra nearly twice broader than thorax, strongly punctato-striate, punctures transverse, closely placed; intervals narrow, finely rugose.

Type.—No. 18, U.S.N.M. One example, Jombene Range. Length, 10 mm.

ORPHNUS THORACICUS, new species.

Oval, convex, rufo-castaneous, polished. Head very short, sparsely punctulate; clypeal margin reflexed, serrate; front with a strong, sub-erect, conical horn at middle and a short carina at inner margin of the eye. Thorax strongly transverse, continuously margined; anterior angles acute, posterior obtuse, nearly rounded; base truncate; disk deeply and broadly excavate from the anterior margin three-fourths of the length toward base; excavation bilobed behind; the sides in front strongly conically elevated; a few coarse punctures on the sides of the disk. Scutellum semioval, smooth. Elytra twice as long as thorax, broadly conjointly rounded at apex; humeri prominent; disk with short irregular striae of coarse punctures near the scutellum and around the humeral umbones; sutural stria obsolete. Ventral surface sparsely hirsute. Anterior tibiae strongly tridentate; spurs of posterior tibiae long, reaching the apex of second tarsal joint.

Type.—No. 19, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 5.5 mm.

SERICA CONSIMILIS, new species.

Broadly oval, dark ferruginous, sericeous, somewhat shining, rather densely punctate, rufo-ciliate at sides. Antennae ten-jointed, light ferruginous; club three-jointed, somewhat longer than the stem. Clypeus separated from the front by an obtusely elevated, strongly arcuate line, densely punctate, with apical margin truncate, obsoletely tridentate. Thorax evenly convex, twice broader than long, widest at base, slightly narrowed to middle, strongly obliquely convergent in front; anterior angles produced, posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum triangular, smooth at apex. Elytra at base broader than thorax, somewhat wider at middle, broadly rounded at apex, rather strongly punctato-striate; sutural stria more deeply impressed posteriorly; intervals irregularly punctate, slightly convex. Pygidium convex, punctate. Ventral surface and legs ferruginous, tarsi darker. Anterior tibiae strongly bidentate. Claws all equally cleft.

Type.—No. 20, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 9 mm.

SERICA NITIDIROSTRIS, new species.

Broadly oval, convex, light ferruginous, sericeo-opaque, vaguely rugosopunctate. Antennae testaceous, ten-jointed; club four-jointed, somewhat longer than the stem, the first lamella only one-fifth as long as the others. Clypeus very shining, coarsely cribose, separated from front by an elevated, arcuate line; rather strongly reflexed at apex,

slightly emarginate. Thorax uniformly convex, twice broader than long, surrounded with a narrow black margin and with a small round black spot on each side of disk; sides fimbriate with long red hairs, convergent from base, rounded in front; posterior angles obtuse, anterior angles slightly produced. Scutellum triangular, narrowly margined with black. Elytra fimbriate at sides, gradually widened from the base, broadly rounded at the apex, distinctly punctato-striate; suture narrowly black. Pygidium almost flat, obsoletely rugulose. Ventral surface obsoletely rugose; posterior coxæ strongly punctate. Legs lined with black; posterior tarsi infusate; anterior tibiæ strongly bidentate; claws all equally cleft.

Type.—No. 21, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 8 mm.

TROCHALUS SUBROTUNDUS, new species.

Broadly oval, subglobose, brownish black, iridescent. Head irregularly deeply punctate; lateral margins strongly reflexed, broadly subsinuate before the eyes, strongly convergent; clypeus distinctly separated from the front by an arcuate elevated line, deeply constricted before the apex, and with a short, acute median carina; labrum reflexed, bisinuate, subbidentate. Antennæ ferruginous, ten-jointed; club three-jointed, longer than the stem. Thorax evenly convex, densely and strongly punctate; sides marginate, broadly rounded, strongly convergent, with the anterior angles acute, posterior angles obtuse; base broadly lobed at middle. Scutellum large, triangular, rather densely punctured. Elytra more distinctly iridescent, truncate at the apex, finely punctato-striate on the disk, very obsoletely toward the sides; intervals coarsely but vaguely punctate, obliquely subrugose. Pygidium convex, very shining, rufopiceous, sparsely and strongly punctate. Ventral surface shining, rufopiceous, sparsely and strongly punctate. Legs rufous. Anterior tibiæ bidentate.

Type.—No. 22, U.S.N.M. Two examples, Tana River. Length, 7 mm.

PEGYLIS RUFOMACULATUS, new species.

Oval, reddish brown, finely and sparsely pubescent; above coarsely punctate, with fine distinct punctures intermixed; pygidium and ventral surface finely rugose. Antennæ ten-jointed; club three-jointed, as long as the stem. Clypeus rugose, entire, rounded, with the margin reflexed; frontal carina distinct, straight. Thorax very short, broadest at middle; sides strongly rounded, obliquely convergent toward apex; anterior angles obtuse but somewhat prominent, posterior angles nearly rounded; disk canaliculate at middle with a round impression each side; base broadly bisinuate; scutellum broad, semioval, finely punctulate, and with a few coarse punctures each side. Elytra reddish, variegated with large black spots; sides rounded, broadly dilated at middle; suture distinctly elevated; two obsolete dorsal carinae. Anterior tibiæ strongly bidentate. Claws cleft at tip, the superior part longer.

Type.—No. 23, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 16 mm.

SCHIZONYCHA LONGITARSIS, new species.

Oblong, parallel, rufotestaceous, shining. Head broad, black; clypeus reddish, reticulately punctured, with margin broadly reflexed, rounded at sides, subemarginate at middle; frontal carina arcuate, abbreviated near the eyes; front flattened, submuricately punctured; vertex without carina, smooth, posteriorly with a few coarse punctures. Thorax twice broader than long, unevenly convex, narrowed in front; side margins depressed, strongly rounded, suberemulate; anterior angles rounded, posterior angles obtuse; base broadly bisinuate; disk more or less infuscate, irregularly, sparsely punctate, punctures ocellate. Scutellum triangular, smooth, coarsely punctate at sides. Elytra at base as broad as thorax, subangulately explanate just before middle, evenly and rather densely, rugosely punctate, each puncture with a small scale; suture and margin narrowly infuscate. Pygidium smooth at middle, a few coarse punctures at sides. Ventral surface with sparse, setigerous punctures. Antenna nine-jointed. Legs very long; anterior tibiae strongly tridentate; claws dentate at base, cleft at tip with the superior part shorter, very thin.

Male.—Antennal club longer than the stem. Tarsi, especially on the anterior legs, strongly elongate. Posterior tibial spurs dissimilar, the outer one large, flat, lanceolate; the inner one short, strongly curvate. Last ventral segment with a triangular impression, deeply canaliculate at middle. Pygidium deplanate at middle.

Female.—Tarsi less elongate. Antennal club much shorter than stem. Last ventral segment convex, semicircularly emarginate at apex. Pygidium very strongly excavate at middle, more deeply toward apex. Posterior tibial spurs subequal.

Types.—No. 24, U.S.N.M. Four males and one female, Tana River. Length, 15 mm.

ANOMALA CRASSA, new species.

Ovate, convex, glabrous, shining black. Head broader than long, rugosely punctate; clypeus rounded, with broadly elevated, entire margin; eyes large, globose; antennae dark ferruginous, club longer than the stem. Thorax one-half broader than long, narrowed in front, continuously margined, finely and sparsely punctulate, with a large, round, deeply impressed fovea, equidistant from base and apex on each side toward the margin; color clear reddish brown, with a broad median stripe and a large round spot each side shining black. Scutellum subtriangular, black, sparsely punctulate. Elytra black or reddish brown, with sides rounded, broadest just before middle, strongly punctato-striate; second interval broader, coarsely irregularly punctate, the others subequal, smooth; scutellar impression wanting. Pygidium more or less red, slightly, transversely, rugosely punctate, smoother at apex. Ventral surface sparsely punctate and villose. Mesosternum

not prominent. Legs entirely black; anterior tibiæ bidentate; anterior tarsi with the exterior claw incrassate, bifid at tip; middle claws entire.

Types.—No. 25, U.S.N.M. Three examples, Tana River. Length, 14 mm.

ANOMALA CHANLERI, new species.

Oblong, subparallel, testaceous, shining, glabrous above. Head reddish brown, transverse, rugosely punctured; vertex paler, nearly smooth; clypeus rounded, margin strongly elevated, entire; antennæ testaceous, club somewhat shorter than the stem. Thorax reddish brown, twice broader than long, continuously margined, obsolete caudiculate at middle, subopaque, very densely and finely, rugosely reticulate; a large round deeply impressed fovea each side; sides rounded, convergent from middle to apex, anterior angles acute, posterior angles obtuse; base very slightly and broadly lobed at middle. Scutellum semioval, finely rugose, margined with brown. Elytra somewhat widened behind the middle, regularly and strongly punctato-striate; intervals subequal, smooth; a strong semicircular impression behind the scutellum. Pygidium vaguely, transversely rugose, fimbriate at apex. Ventral surface sparsely punctate and pilose. Mesosternum not prominent. Anterior tibiæ bidentate. Tarsi infuscate; exterior claws of the anterior and middle legs cleft.

Type.—No. 26, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 12 mm.

ADORETUS PARALLELUS, new species.

Elongate, parallel, testaceous, feebly shining, sparsely griseo-pilose. Head broad, rufo-piceous, densely rugose, vertex smooth at middle. Clypeus with margin black, reflexed, broadly emarginate at middle. Frontal carina distinct, slightly arcuate. Labrum strongly pectinate with a median carina. Antennal club somewhat longer than the stem. Thorax more than twice broader than long, moderately densely punctate, distinctly bisinuate at apex, obsolete at base; sides arcuate, posterior angles rounded, anterior angles acute. Scutellum ogival, punctulate, smooth at tip. Elytra slightly dilated at middle, obsolete costate, densely, nearly regularly, striatopunctate; suture and apex narrowly infuscate. Pygidium convex, finely rugosely punctate. Metasternum and abdomen nearly smooth at middle, sparsely punctate at sides. Anterior tibiæ tridentate. Tarsi infuscate, exterior claws of the anterior and middle legs cleft.

Types.—No. 27, U.S.N.M. Two examples, Tana River. Length, 12 mm.

PARAPHOSPHORUS, new genus.

(Group *Tragocephalides*, Lacordaire.)

Antennæ setaceous, twelve-jointed. Thorax with a stout lateral spine at middle, broadly lobed at base. Prosternum declivous before and behind. Mesosternum protuberant in front.

PARAPHOSPHORUS HOLOLEUCUS, new species.

Elongate, parallel, shining black, nearly impunctate, densely covered with ocherous and whitish pubescence, nearly white above. Antennae nearly one-half longer than the body, finely pubescent: terminal joint nearly twice as long as eleventh and curved at apex. Front with a longitudinal carina and a deeply impressed arcuate groove between the eyes. Prothorax transverse, apical constrictions slight, interrupted at middle; basal constriction broad and deep: a broad dorsal vitta and the cylindrical lateral spines glabrous. Elytra parallel, broadly conjointly rounded and deplanate at apex; an elevated sutural costa beginning somewhat before middle and nearly reaching the apex; a second costa parallel with the first, but only half its length, abbreviated at each end, glabrous, as are also the humeral umbones, the scutellum, a small round spot on disk before middle and two longitudinal marginal spots behind middle. Ventral surface has the median line and a series of round spots on each side of the abdominal segments glabrous.

Type.—No. 28, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 28 mm.

This form has the appearance of a large species of the group *Prosopeceridae*, but the complete absence of cicatrix on the antennal scape and the transverse rather finely granulate inferior lobes of the eyes exclude it from that group.

PROSOPECERA HOEHNELI, new species.

Elongate, parallel, dark-brown; head, thorax, and ventral surface clothed with an appressed, silky, grayish ferruginous pubescence. Antennae one-half longer than body; third and fourth joints strongly incrassate, clothed with a short, fine, whitish pubescence that does not conceal the reddish-brown ground color: joints fifth to eleventh annulate with brownish black at the apex; twelfth joint dark at base, attenuate and curved at tip. Frontal horn long, porrect, flat above, strongly furcate at apex. A strongly arcuate, black, glabrous impression between the antennal tubercles, connected with a glabrous line running from top of vertex down to the frontal horn. Thorax strongly transverse, with two constrictions at apex and two at base, the anterior basal constriction deepest; the middle ring convex, uneven, with compressed, very obtuse lateral tubercles, connected across the disk by a partially glabrous impression. Behind this line on the disk each side is a group of glabrous granules; other similar granules behind the lateral tubercles, and on the sides of the front. Elytra broadest between the prominent humeri, slightly narrowed toward the apex, sparsely punctate, rugose behind the humeral umbones; pubescence brown, mottled with white, and with three round ocherous spots each side—one behind the humerus, touching the lateral margin: the second on the disk, near suture, just before middle; and the third one on

disk, behind middle, approximate to lateral margin; the two anterior pairs of spots with a brown ocellus. Legs brown, with dense, silky pubescence, grayish, becoming ochreous yellow on the inside of tibiae and beneath the tarsi.

Type.—No. 29, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 23 mm.

ALPHITOPOLA CHANLERI, new species.

Elongate, parallel, nearly impunctate (except on the elytra), reddish brown, sparsely clothed with a fine gray pubescence, varied with large spots of longer, appressed, very dense, ochreous-white hairs. Antennae one-half longer than body, slender, immaculate; scape as long as fourth joint, stout, gradually and slightly clavate, third joint one-third longer than fourth. Head as broad as thorax, mostly white; an impressed line on the vertex, a deeply impressed arc between the antennal tubercles and a fine carina along the front, glabrous; a vertical line of glabrous granules on each side of the front; brown spots on vertex and genae. Prothorax cylindrical, as long as broad, constricted about equally deeply at base and apex, with small granuliform lateral tubercles at middle; sides broadly white, the tubercle and a round spot below, brown; a broad white dorsal vitta, abbreviated and triangular in front, including a brown median stripe behind the middle. Elytra much broader than thorax, truncate at base, somewhat constricted at sides behind the prominent humeri, slightly narrowed toward apex; the scutellum, an oblong sutural spot behind it, a small median basal spot, a larger spot in front of and below the humerus, and a broad vitta from the humeral umbone to apex of elytron, white. This vitta is oblique in front, includes a round brown spot before middle, and is nearly interrupted behind the middle by another round spot connected with the brown side margin; the punctuation only visible on the brown parts, deep and coarse at the base, asperately rugose at the umbones, gradually finer posteriorly and obsolete at apex. Ventral surface brown along the middle, sides of thorax and a series of large spots each side of abdomen, white. Mesosternum convex, vertical in front. Intermediate femora with a densely pubescent spot at middle and intermediate tibiae obliquely sinuate and ciliate before apex, the posterior tibiae ciliate but not sinuate.

Type.—No. 30, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 17 mm.

MELIXANTHUS IMMACULATUS, new species.

Oval, above fulvous, glabrous, polished. Antennae reaching somewhat beyond the posterior angles of thorax, the five basal joints fulvous; first joint inflated, longer than second and third together; second globosely oval; third, fourth, and fifth clavate, increasing in length; sixth to eleventh deep black, sparsely tomentose, forming a distinct serrate club. Head, black; eyes, deeply emarginate; front yellow, canaliculate at middle, with a few punctures; clypeus separated by a shallow im-

pression between the antennæ and two oblique ridges, broadly emarginate at apex. Thorax strongly convex, impunctate, apical and basal margin black; scutellar foveæ nearly obsolete; basal lobe short, truncate; margin serrate at the sides of the base; posterior angles acute. Scutellum much inclined, black, incised in front. Elytra convex, slightly gibbous at apex of scutellum, with regular rows of punctures, confused at apex; base, suture, and apical half of side, margined with black; humeral callus not prominent; epipleural lobe broadly rounded. Pygidium and ventral surface black, feebly shining, punctate, sparsely hairy. Prosternum concave, broadly emarginate at apex; oral lobe very large, vertical, semicircular at apex; mesosternum transverse, flat; metasternum at apex and last ventral segment largely excavate (female). Legs sparsely pilose, fulvous; tarsi black.

Type.—No. 31, U.S.N.M. One example, Jombene Range. Length, 5.5 mm.

PSEUDOMACETES, new genus.

(Group *Pseudocolaspites*, Chapuis.)

Head rounded; epistoma and labrum emarginate; eyes rounded, entire, partly covered by the produced anterior angles of prothorax; antennæ as long as half the body, first joint oblong, inflated, second obconical, shorter than third, third to sixth elongate, compressed, nearly glabrous, very finely punctate, seventh to eleventh incrassate, longer than broad, pubescent and coarsely punctate. Prothorax much narrower than elytra, sides acutely margined, strongly convergent from the base. Scutellum pentagonal. Elytra irregularly punctate with prominent humeral umbone. Prosternum large, transverse, flat. Femora edentate, incrassate at middle, the anterior and posterior pair distinctly larger than the middle pair. Tibiæ without emargination, gradually enlarged toward apex, deeply striate; tarsi not broader than apex of tibiæ, joints one and two subequal, claws cleft.

PSEUDOMACETES ÆNEUS, new species.

Dark æneocupreous, including antennæ and legs, sparsely covered with a fine white appressed pubescence. Head and thorax finely punctate. Elytra gradually narrowed from the humeri, conjointly rounded at apex, coarsely punctate, subseriately on the posterior third.

Types.—No. 32, U.S.N.M. Two examples, Tana River. Length, 6 to 8 mm.

CHRYSOMELA SCUTELLARIS, new species.

Ovate, moderately convex, above coarsely punctate and very finely reticulate, feebly shining. Head red, with a dark cloud on vertex; mouth parts black; antennæ black, gradually and strongly clavate. Thorax regularly convex, much narrower than elytra, black with sides red, more broadly in front; base strongly rounded; apex squarely truncate; lateral impressions almost entirely effaced, indicated only by

a denser punctuation. Scutellum red, sparsely punctulate, large, nearly twice broader than long. Elytra black, with red margin, punctures with serial arrangement only posteriorly near the suture; a rugose impression at base between the humeral umbone and scutellum. Ventral surface red, propectus and episterna of metathorax blackish; legs black.

Type.—No. 33, U.S.N.M. One example, Jombene Range. Length, 8 mm.

ASPIDOMORPHA MACULICOLLIS, new species.

Nearly circular, moderately convex, shining, pale testaceous above. Antennae ferruginous, with the last four joints black. Legs ferruginous, anterior femora with a black spot at base. Head black, with a yellow frontal spot. Thorax beneath black, with a testaceous spot at tip of prosternum and a transverse band of same color on the metasternum and its epimera. Abdominal segments testaceous, with black apical margins and brownish clouds toward the sides. Thorax slightly produced anteriorly at middle, impunctate, with four black spots, one semicircular on the disk above the head, one transverse spot at the scutellum, and a narrow transverse stripe each side of the base. Elytra irregularly moderately punctate on the disk, hardly gibbous, deeply impressed each side of scutellum. Lateral margin very wide, obsoletely reticulate, edge narrowly reflexed. A narrow stripe from the umbone to the anterior angle and the suture toward apex, black.

Type.—No. 34, U.S.N.M. One example, Jombene Range. Length, 15 mm.

LACCOPTERA FERRUGINEA, new species.

Slightly oval, pale ferruginous, subopaque. Last antennal joint black. Thorax obsoletely produced at apex, finely rugose; explanate margin rugosely reticulate, finely bordered. Elytra coarsely and densely, rugosely punctate, moderately convex, slightly impressed at the scutellum and behind the humeri; umbones nearly obsolete. Ventral surface more shining, impunctate. Legs annulate with reddish ferruginous, claws brown.

Type.—No. 35, U.S.N.M. One example, Jombene Range. Length, 7 mm.

EPISTICTIA QUADRIPUNCTATA, new species.

Elongate, oval, somewhat shining, finely pubescent, testaceous. Antennae, mandibles, trochanters, knees, and tarsi shining black. Head largely exposed, subopaque, channeled, rugosely punctate, with two black spots on the vertex. Thorax twice broader than long, apex at middle and base at sides nearly straight; sides broadly deplanate, convergent from base and slightly rounded, very finely margined; anterior angles prominent, obtuse at tip; posterior angles acutely rectangular; basal lobe about one-fourth of width of base, broadly rounded,

disk sparsely pubescent, densely and finely, rugosely punctate, with four black shining spots, one each side of basal lobe and two in front of these on the middle of the disk; a transverse impression between the posterior pair. Elytra slightly broader than thorax at base, subparallel, conjointly rounded at apex, moderately convex, densely and deeply, somewhat rugosely, punctate, each puncture bearing a scale-like hair; humeral angles acute but hardly prominent; umbones distinct. Ventral surface glabrous, shining.

Type.—No. 36, U.S.N.M. One example, Jombene Range. Length, 9 mm.

DEROSPHÆRUS CARBONATUS, new species.

Elongate, convex, entirely deep black, feebly shining, winged. Antennæ shorter than head and thorax, strongly clavate, third joint one-half longer than fourth, fourth and fifth subequal, a little longer than wide, constricted at base, sixth wider, as broad as long; seventh to tenth still wider, transverse, eleventh longer, rounded at apex; sixth to eleventh forming a compressed, subserrate club. Head exserted, vertical, densely, rugosely punctate; labrum short, rufociliate; clypeus expanded in front, truncate, separated from the front by a deep arcuate groove; canthus very wide; eyes narrow, reniform; ocular sulci very deep, bordering the eye in front and above and divergent posteriorly on the sides of vertex. Thorax convex, densely, rugosely punctate, a little broader at base than at apex; sides rounded, finely margined; base strongly margined, bisinuate. Scutellum semioval, nearly smooth. Elytra parallel, deeply punctatostriate; intervals slightly convex, finely reticulate, obsoletely punctulate. Ventral surface sparsely punctate. Prosternum broad, concave. Legs densely punctate, femora strongly clavate, tarsi narrow, clothed beneath with coarse yellow hairs.

Type.—No. 37, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 11 mm.

ACHROSTUS CYLINDRICORNIS, new species.

Elongate, parallel, ferruginous, shining. Antennæ long, reaching beyond humeri, cylindrical; third joint slightly longer than the following, fourth to seventh a little longer than broad, constricted at base, eighth to eleventh cylindrical, opaque, eighth to tenth subequal, one-half longer than broad, eleventh as long as ninth and tenth united, obliquely obtuse at apex. Labrum short, rounded, infusate at apex. Clypeus very large, convex, rounded at sides, broadly emarginate at apex, densely punctate, separated from the front by a shallow depression. Front a little broader than diameter of eye seen from above, densely punctate; ocular sulci short. Thorax hardly broader than long, apex broadly lobed at middle; sides parallel, slightly angulate at middle, anterior angles rounded, posterior angles rectangular; base slightly bisinuate, finely margined; disk slightly convex, infusate, densely and rather strongly punctate, with four shallow foveæ. Scutellum broad,

sparingly punctulate, rounded at apex. Elytra slightly infuscate, with suture and margins ferruginous, crenately punctatostriate; intervals convex, punctulate. Thorax beneath rugosely punctate, opaque. Metasternum and abdomen densely and finely punctate, shining. Legs slender, punctate, entirely ferruginous; tibiae straight.

Type.—No. 38, U.S.N.M. One example, Jombene Range. Length, 12 mm.

DICHOTYMUS MINOR, new species.

Elongate ovate, piceous, somewhat shining. Antennae slender, as long as half the body, subserrate, slightly clavate. Clypeus short, densely punctate, truncate at apex, separated from front by a deep groove. Front nearly as broad as diameter of eye seen from above, more strongly punctate. Thorax much narrower than elytra, one-half broader than long, sparsely and finely punctate; sides arcuately convergent from the base, anterior angles rectangular, posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum elongate, triangular, with a few distinct punctures. Elytra rounded at the humeri, conjointly subacuminate at apex, each with eight regular striae of fine punctures; intervals entirely flat, smooth. Meso- and meta-sternum coarsely punctate at sides. Abdomen finely punctate, first and second segments densely striate at base. Legs long, slender, sparsely punctate; femora fusiform; tibiae straight, golden pubescent beneath toward apex; tarsi narrow, densely golden pubescent beneath.

Types.—No. 39, U.S.N.M. Five examples, Tana River. Length, 9 to 13 mm.

MERACANTHOIDES, new genus.

(Tribe *Amarygmides*, Lacordaire.)

Eyes large, partly covered by prothorax. Front as broad as diameter of eye seen from above. Antennae slender, nearly filiform, reaching the elytra. Prosternum declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum a little longer than broad, longitudinally convex at middle, canaliculate each side, slightly furcate at apex. Intercostal process narrow.

MERACANTHOIDES CUPREOLINEATUS, new species.

Globosely oval. Antennae ferruginous, third joint longer than fourth, the last joints compressed but hardly perceptibly dilated. Last joint of palpi very broad. Clypeus separated by an arcuate impression, finely reticulate and strongly punctate, shining. Head and thorax dark brown, with metallic lustre, finely and rather densely punctate, subopaque from an extremely fine reticulation. Thorax strongly convex, more than twice broader than long, continuously margined; base lobed at middle; sides arcuate and strongly convergent from the base, angles prominent. Scutellum small, triangular, with a few fine punctures. Elytra with rounded humeri, conjointly subacute at apex, each with eight punctured linear striae, sharply impressed, much deeper toward

apex; intervals smooth, flat on disk but strongly convex and alternating in width toward apex. Striae lined with aureo-cupreous, each interval with a dark violaceous cupreous band, margined with purple. Epipleura and ventral surface dark brown, the former opaque, nearly smooth; metasternum shining at middle, smooth; episterna and abdomen rather densely punctate, opaque. Legs dark brown, strongly punctate; femora subclavate; tarsi narrow, densely flavopilose beneath.

Types.—No. 40, U.S.N.M. Three examples, Jombene Range. Length, 7.5 to 9 mm.

STRONGYLUM MIRABILE, new species.

Elongate, parallel, bright greenish blue, more shining beneath, with sanguineous elytra. Antennae hardly reaching posterior angles of thorax, second joint small, round, third obconical, a little longer than fourth, which is twice as broad and forms, with joints five to eleven, a serrate club. Head much exerted, strongly but not very densely punctate, clypeal impression deep and broad; front very broad between the eyes, obsoletely impressed at middle. Thorax convex, continuously margined, as long as broad, strongly punctate, more sparsely at the middle; sides broadly rounded; anterior angles rounded; posterior angles rectangular; basal margin strongly reflexed, bisinuate; two deep punctures on the disk behind the middle. Scutellum semioval, smooth, green. Elytra parallel, striae more impressed toward apex, densely and deeply punctate; intervals slightly convex, densely punctate. Ventral surface and legs coarsely punctate, middle of metasternum and abdomen nearly smooth.

Type.—No. 41, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 11 mm.

PRAOGENA TIBIALIS, new species.

Elongate, black, shining. Antennae filiform, longer than half the body. Head flat, very sparsely and finely punctate; clypeus slightly transverse, truncate at apical margin, separated from the front by a fine impressed straight line; front between the eyes as broad as the diameter of eye seen from above; ocular sulci deep, arcuate, reaching from posterior margin of the eyes to the canthus, passing the clypeal suture. Thorax slightly broader than long, broadest at middle, very finely and sparsely punctulate; sides strongly rounded, especially in front; anterior angles entirely wanting; posterior angles obtuse; base feebly bisinuate, strongly margined, with a small, round fovea each side and a shallow depression in front of scutellum. Elytra cupreous, margined with green, much broader than thorax, parallel for three-fourths of the length, deeply striate; striae crenately punctate; intervals convex, more strongly toward apex, obsoletely punctulate. Ventral surface nearly smooth. Prosternum posteriorly somewhat protuberant and arcuate. Femora black, sparsely punctate; tibiae sanguineous; tarsi fuscous, with golden pubescence.

Type.—No. 42, U.S.N.M. One example, Jombene Range. Length, 15 mm.

PRAOGENA SUBVIRIDIS, new species.

Elongate oval, reddish brown, very shining. Antennæ somewhat longer than half the body, filiform, opaque toward apex. Head flat, finely punctate; clypens transverse, truncate at apex, separated from the front by a finely impressed straight line; front between the eyes broader than diameter of eye seen from above; ocular sulci parallel, narrow, deep, reaching from middle of eye to the clypeal suture. Thorax one-half broader than long, shining black, evenly convex, finely and sparsely punctate; apex truncate: sides broadly rounded; anterior angles strongly rounded; posterior angles obtusely rectangular; base slightly bisinuate, finely margined with a small round fovea each side. Elytra much broader than thorax, greenish brown, strongly convex, subparallel for three-fourths of the length, strongly punctate-striate; intervals slightly convex at base, more so toward the apex, obsolete punctulate. Ventral surface nearly smooth. Prosternum arcuate, conically produced posteriorly. Legs sparsely punctate, uniform in color.

Type.—No. 43, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 15 mm.

MYLABRIS ATRICORNIS, new species.

Antennæ entirely black. Elytra with basal half yellow; a narrow basal margin, a triangular spot including the scutellum, a round spot behind the humeral umbone and a smaller one between this spot and the suture, black; apical half black, with a transverse band at apical third, composed of two confluent spots, and a small transverse apical spot, yellow. Otherwise as in *Mylabris flavicornis* Fabricius.

Type.—No. 44, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 18 mm.

MYLABRIS UNICINCTA, new species.

Elongate, deep black; antennæ yellow, with first joint black and second brown; elytra black, with a sharply limited elevated yellow median band of uniform width (2.2 mm.) from margin to margin. Otherwise as in *Mylabris flavicornis* of Fabricius.

Type.—No. 45, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 23 mm.

THYLACITES TANA, new species.

Elongate, mottled with grayish white and brownish rounded scales sparsely mixed with short gray hairs. Antennæ short, sparsely covered with long grayish hairs, second and third joint equal, shortly obconical, only slightly longer than the following, seventh joint subcontiguous to the club, which is oval, acuminate, densely clothed with short whitish, appressed pubescence. Eyes round, very prominent. A deep frontal sulcus reaching from vertex to middle of rostrum, which is attenuate toward apex, flat above, carinate at sides. A short deep sulcus outside the carina, in front of and above the eyes. Antennal grooves very deep, narrow at tip, strongly arcuate and widened toward

the inferior margin of head, far below the eyes. Thorax trivittate, a little longer than broad, cylindrical, broadly constricted at each end; disk coarsely, transversely callose. Scutellum small, triangular, with dense white scales. Elytra nearly fusiform, without humeri, with a scutellar spot and an indefinite lateral vitta white; basal margin thickened and reflexed; disk with ten rows of deep round punctures, the ninth and tenth striae deeply impressed. Legs slender, sparsely pilose, the anterior tibiae longer, serrately toothed beneath, curved and mucronate at apex; posterior tibiae unarmed, with open corbels, the last tarsal joint slightly broader than the others; claws connate at base.

Type.—No. 46, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 14 mm.

TANYMECUS AUREOSQUAMOSUS, new species.

Elongate, piceous, densely covered with small rounded aureous and piceous scales, irregularly maculate; antennae, apex of rostrum, ventral surface, and legs sparsely hairy. Rostrum distinctly carinate at middle, second joint of funicle one-half longer than the first. Thorax somewhat rounded on the sides. Other structural characters and form as in *Tanymeceus palliatus* Fabricius.

Types.—No. 47, U.S.N.M. Two examples, Tana River. Length, 13 mm.

CYPHOIDES, new genus.

(Group *Cyphides*, Lacordaire.)

Head very short, flat above, constricted immediately behind the round, prominent eyes. Rostrum more than twice longer than head, parallel, flattened above, angular at sides, acutely incised at apex. Antennae hardly reaching the base of thorax; scape long, reaching the thorax, straight, clavate at apex; funicle seven-jointed, the first two joints longer, the second longer than the first; club ovate, annulate, densely pubescent. Thorax strongly narrowed in front, base deeply bisinuate. Scutellum small, oval. Elytra much broader than thorax, separately prominent at base, convex, strongly declivous behind; humeri distinct, obliquely truncate; striae ten, entire. Legs normal in length, femora fusiform, unarmed, tibiae expanded and mucronate at apex, corbels of posterior tibiae large, closed, scaly. Third tarsal joint very broad, bilobed. Claws connate.

Type.—*Cyphoides impressifrons*, new species.

CYPHOIDES IMPRESSIFRONS, new species.

Ovate, covered with a crust composed of small rounded metallic scales, dark cupreous above, with three fasciate spots on the sides of elytra yellowish white; ventral surface whitish. Rostrum above obsolete bicarinate, separated from the front by a deep angular impression, connected with a still deeper short frontal fovea. Thorax

strongly rounded at sides, constricted in front; base nearly twice broader than apex. Elytral striae not impressed, of deep oblong closely approximate punctures. Femora slightly incrassate. Tibiae denticulate and fimbriate within.

Type.—No. 48, U.S.N.M. One example, Tana River. Length, 8 mm.

CYPHOIDES FOVEICOLLIS, new species.

Ovate, ferruginous, densely covered with small rounded metallic scales, mostly greenish white, disk of thorax and two angular transverse fasciae on elytra infuscate. Rostrum separated from front by an angular impressed stria; a fine sulcus from vertex to apex of rostrum. Thorax conical, slightly constricted in front, base twice broader than apex, disk with a round impressed fovea each side of middle. Elytral striae distinctly impressed, deeply and densely punctate; intervals slightly convex. Femora slender. Tibiae hairy, not denticulate. Last ventral segment of male obtuse, with curvilinear sides, of female more acute, with sides rectilinear.

Types.—No. 49, U.S.N.M. Fourteen examples, Tana River. Length, 5 to 7.5 mm.

LIST OF SPECIES COLLECTED.

Family CICINDELIDÆ.

1. MEGACEPHALA REGALIS, Boheman.

One pair, male and female, Tana River.

2. CICINDELA REGALIS, Dejean.

Five examples, Jombene Range.

3. CICINDELA CLATHRATA, Dejean.

Cicindela intermedia. KLUG. Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berl., 1853, p. 245; Peters' Reise n. Mozamb., Zool., V, p. 116 (1862).

One example, Jombene Range.

Family CARABIDÆ.

4. CALOSOMA PROCERUM, Harold.

Two examples, Jombene Range.

5. CRASPEDOPHORUS EUSTALACTUS, Gerstaecker.

Four examples, Jombene Range.

6. TEFFLUS VIOLACEUS, Klug.

One example, Tana River.

7. TEFFLUS JUVENILIS, Gerstaecker.

One example, Jombene Range.

8. POLYHIRMA POLIOLOMA, Chaudoir.

One example, Tana River.

9. POLYHIRMA QUADRIPLAGIATA, Gerstaecker.

Two examples, Tana River.

10. POLYHIRMA CHANLERI, Linell.

Three examples, Tana River.

11. ANTHIA CAVERNOSA, Gerstaecker.

Five examples, Tana River; one Jombene Range.

12. MACROCHILUS LUGUBRIS, Schaum.

One example, Jombene Range.

13. CHLÆNIUS DISCOPICTUS, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

14. OODES NIGRITA, Chaudoir.

Oodes lucidus, GERSTAECKER, Archiv. für Nat., XXXIV, 1, p. 21, (1867);—Von der Decken's Reisen in Ost Africa, III, 2, p. 70 (1873).

Three examples, Tana River.

15. ANGYONYCHUS LIVIDUS, Klug.

One example, Tana River.

Family GYRINIDÆ.

16. DINEUTES SUBSPINOSUS, Klug.

One example, Tana River.

Family DYTISCIDÆ.

17. CYBISTER IMMARGINATUS, Fabricius.

One example, Tana River.

18. CYBISTER TRIPUNCTATUS, Olivier.

Two examples, Tana River.

19. CYBISTER BINOTATUS, Klug.

One example, Tana River.

Family HYDROPHILIDÆ.

20. HYDROCHARES RUFIFEMORATUS, Hope.

Five examples, Tana River.

Family SILPHIDÆ.

21. SILPHA MICANS, Fabricius.

Three examples, Jombene Range.

Family PAUSSIDÆ.

22. PAUSSUS PROCERUS, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

Family STAPHYLINIDÆ.

23. TÆNODEMA AFRICANUM, Gestro.

One example, Tana River.

Family COCCINELLIDÆ.

24. EPILACHNA CHRYSOMELINA, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

25. EPILACHNA PUNCTIPENNIS, Mulsant.

One example, Tana River.

Family HISTERIDÆ.

26. HISTER ROBUSTUS, Erichson.

One example, Jombene Range.

27. SAPRINUS SPLENDENS, Paykull.

Nineteen examples, Tana River.

Family TROGOSITIDÆ.

28. TENEBRIOIDES MAURITANICA, Linnæus.

One example, Tana River.

Family BUPRESTIDÆ.

29. TERNOCERA REVOILI, Fairmaire.

One example, Jombene Range.

30. STERNOCERA HUNTERI, Waterhouse.

Two examples, Tana River.

31. STERNOCERA BOUCARDI, Saunders.

Four examples, Jombene Range.

32. STERNOCERA HILDEBRANDTI, Harold.

Three examples, Jombene Range.

33. JULODIS HOEHNELII, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

34. CHRYSOBOTHRYS DORSATA, Fabricius.

Four specimens, Tana River.

35. CHALCOPHORA PUBIVENTRIS, Castelneau and Gory.

One example, Jombene Range.

36. PSILOPTERA AMAUROTICA, Klug.

Two examples, Jombene Range.

37. PSILOPTERA PYRITOSA, Klug.

One example, Tana River.

38. ACMÆODERA GRANDIS, Guérin de Méneville.

Two examples, Jombene Range.

39. SPHENOPTERA TRISPINOSA, Klug.

One example, Jombene Range.

Family ELATERIDÆ.

40. AGRYPNUS PARALLELICOLLIS, Candèze.

One example, Jombene Range.

41. PSEPHUS SOMALIUS, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

42. PSEPHUS HOEHNELI, Linell.

Three examples, Tana River.

43. HEMICLEUS ADSPERSULUS, Klug.

Two examples, Tana River.

44. HETERODERES SPISSUS, Candèze.

One example, Tana River.

45. CARDIOPHORUS PATERNUS, Candèze.

One example, Tana River.

Family LAMPYRIDÆ.

- 46.
- LYCUS INTERMEDIUS*
- , Bourgeois.

One example, Jombene Range.

- 47.
- LUCIOLA CISTELOIDES*
- , Klug.

One example, Tana River.

Family MALACHIIDÆ.

- 48.
- PRIONOCERUS DIMIDIATUS*
- , Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

Family CLERIDÆ.

- 49.
- CYMATODERA CINGULATA*
- , Klug.

One example, Tana River.

- 50.
- PHLÆOCOPUS VINCTUS*
- , Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

- 51.
- PLACOCERUS FULVUS*
- , Linell.

One example, Jombene Range.

Family PTINIDÆ.

- 52.
- PTILINUS DENTICORNIS*
- , Castelnau.

One example, Tana River.

- 53.
- BOSTRICHUS CORNUTUS*
- , Olivier.

Two examples, Tana River.

- 54.
- XYLOPERTHA PICEA*
- , Olivier.

One example, Tana River.

- 55.
- XYLOPERTHA CASTANEIPENNIS*
- , Faohraeus.

Two examples, Tana River.

Family LYMEXYLONIDÆ.

- 56.
- ATRACOCERUS BREVICORNIS*
- , Linnæus.

One example, Jombene Range.

Family SCARABÆIDÆ.

- 57.
- ATEUCHUS THOMSONI*
- , Waterhouse.

Ten examples, Tana River.

58. *GYMNOPLEURUS THALASSINUS*, Klug.

Two examples, Tana River.

59. *GYMNOPLEURUS VIRENS*, Erichson.

Two examples. Tana River.

60. *STIPTOPODIUS DORIÆ*, Harold.

One example, Tana River.

61. *CATHARSIUS PANDION*, Harold.

One example, Tana River.

62. *ONTHOPHAGUS NIGRICORNIS*, Fairmaire.

One example, Jombene Range.

63. *ONTHOPHAGUS TUBERCULIFRONS*, Castelneau.

Two examples, Jombene Range.¹

64. *ONTHOPHAGUS GERSTAECKERI*, Harold.

One example, Tana River.

65. *ONTHOPHAGUS OVULUM*, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

66. *PHALOPS BECCARII*, Harold.

One example, Jombene Range.

67. *APHODIUS PALLESCENS*, Walker.

One example, Tana River.

68. *CHIRON KELLERI*, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

69. *ORPHNUS THORACICUS*, Linell.

One male, Tana River.

70. *ORPHNUS*, dubious species.²

One female, Tana River.

¹Both males; one of them corresponds with Castelneau's description, the other one differs in having anterior half of thorax broadly and deeply excavate at middle, and all four thoracic horns of equal size and form, exactly like the lateral horns of the typical form. In the absence of any other marked difference, I take it to be an unusually well developed specimen of the same species.

²Species marked "dubious" in this paper are probably undescribed, but the material on hand is insufficient for their proper study.

71. PHŒOCHROUS BECCARII, Harold.

Fourteen examples, Tana River.

72. HYBOSORUS NITIDUS, Lansberge.

One example, Tana River.

73. TROX SQUALIDUS, Olivier.

One example, Tana River.

74. TROX MELANCHOLICUS, Faohraeus.

One example, Tana River.

75. TROX DENTICULATUS, Olivier.

Eight examples, Tana River.

76. TROX NILOTICUS, Harold.

Four examples, Tana River.

77. TROCHALUS CORINTHIA, Gerstaecker.

Three examples, Tana River.

78. TROCHALUS FALLACIOSUS, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

79. TROCHALUS SUBROTUNDUS, Linell.

Two examples, Tana River.

80. SERICA CONSIMILIS, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

81. SERICA NITIDIROSTRIS, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

82. PEGYLIS RUFOMACULATUS, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

83. SCHIZONYCHA MINUTA, Raffray.

One example, Tana River.

84. SCHIZONYCHA VALIDA, Boheman.

Two examples, Tana River.

85. SCHIZONYCHA LONGITARSIS, Linell.

Four males and one female, Tana River.

86. *ANOMALA PALLIDA*, Fabricius.

Two examples, Tana River.

87. *ANOMALA PALLIDULA*, Latreille.

One example, Tana River.

88. *ANOMALA BOTTÆ*, Blanchard.

Three examples, Tana River.

89. *ANOMALA CRASSA*, Linell.

Three examples, Tana River.

90. *ANOMALA CHANLERI*, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

91. *ADORETUS PICTICOLLIS*, Faohraeus.

One example, Tana River.

92. *ADORETUS PARALLELUS*, Linell.

Two examples, Tana River.

93. *ORYCTES SENEGALENSIS*, Klug.

Three examples, Tana River.

94. *DIPLOGNATHA GAGATES*, Fabricius.

One example, Tana River.

Family CERAMBYCIDÆ.

95. *MACROTOMA COELASPIS*, White.

One male and three females, Tana River.

96. *MACROTOMA FULIGINOSA*, Faohraeus.

One female, Tana River.

97. *XYSTROCERA MARGINALIS*, Goldfuss.

One example, Tana River.

98. *XYSTROCERA NIGRITA*, Servigny.

One example, Tana River.

99. *CORDYLOMERA ANNULICORNIS*, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

100. *COMPSONERA ELEGANTISSIMA*, White.

One example, Tana River.

101. *DIASTOCERA RETICULATA*, Thomson.

Two examples, Tana River.

102. *PARAPHOSPHORUS HOLOLEUCUS*, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

103. *CERATITES JASPIDEUS*, Servigny.

Six examples, Tana River.

104. *PROSOPOCERA HOEHNELI*, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

105. *ALPHITOPOLA CHANLERI*, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

106. *COPTOPS BIDENS*, Fabricius.

One example, Tana River.

107. *APOMECYNA MACULARIA*, Harold.

One example, Tana River.

108. *NONYMA*, dubious species.

One example, Tana River.

109. *EUNIDIA*, dubious species.

One example, Tana River.

110. *VOLUMNIA WESTERMANNI*, Thomson.

Two examples, Tana River.

111. *NITOCRIS ABDOMINALIS*, Faohraeus.

One example, Tana River.

112. *OBEREA ZANZIBARICA*, Harold.

One example, Tana River.

113. *NUPSERHA GLOBICEPS*, Harold.

One example, Tana River.

Family *CHRYSOMELIDÆ*.114. *MELITONOMA SOBRINA*, Lacordaire.

Six examples, Jombene Range.

115. *MELIXANTHUS IMMACULATUS*, Linell.

One example, Jombene Range.

116. EURYOPE BATESI, Jacoby.

One example, Tana River.

117. COLASPOSOMA GIBBICOLLE, Jacoby.

Three examples, Jombene Range.

118. PSEUDOMACETES ÆNEUS, Linell.

Two examples, Tana River.

119. CHRYSOMELA SANSIBARICA, Harold.

Two examples, Jombene Range.

120. CHRYSOMELA SCUTELLARIS, Linell.

One example, Jombene Range.

121. OIDES TYPOGRAPHICA, Ritsema.

Two examples, Jombene Range.

122. LUPERUS, dubious species.

One example, Tana River.

123. HISPA QUADRIFIDA, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

124. HISPA ACANTHINA, Reiche.

Six examples, Jombene Range.

125. ASPIDOMORPHA QUADRIMACULATA, Olivier.

Two examples, Jombene Range.

126. ASPIDOMORPHA HYBRIDA, Boheman.

One example, Jombene Range.

127. ASPIDOMORPHA SILACEA, Boheman.

Six examples, Jombene Range.

128. ASPIDOMORPHA MACULICOLLIS, Linell.

One example, Jombene Range.

129. COPTOCYCLA NIGROSEPTA, Fairmaire.

One example, Jombene Range.

130. CASSIDA VIGINTIMACULATA, Thunberg.

Two examples, Jombene Range.

131. LACCOPTERA FERRUGINEA, Linell.

One example, Jombene Range.

132. *EPISTICTIA QUADRIPUNCTATA*, Linell.

One example, Jombene Range.

Family TENEBRIONIDÆ.

133. *ZOPHOSIS AGABOIDES*, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

134. *DIODONTES PORCATUS*, Solier.

One example, Tana River.

135. *NOTHOCERUS CYLINDRICORNIS*, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

136. *HOMALA INTEGRICOLLIS*, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River, and one Jombene Range.

137. *RHYTIDONOTA GRAVIDULA*, Gerstaecker.

Four examples, Tana River.

138. *RHYTIDONOTA GRACILIS*, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

HIMATISMUS TESSULATUS, Gerstaecker.

Three examples, Tana River, and one Jombene Range.

140. *PIMELIA HILDEBRANDTI*, Harold.

Nine examples, Tana River.

141. *PHRYNOCOLUS UNDATOCOSTATUS*, Kolbe.

Eight examples, Tana River.

142. *PHRYNOCOLUS PETROSUS*, Gerstaecker.

Eight examples, Tana River.

143. *SEPIDIUM FURCIFERUM*, Gerstaecker.

One example, Jombene Range.

144. *VIETA PROTENSA*, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

145. *OPATRUM VIRGATUM*, Erichson.

One example, Tana River.

146. *ALPHITOBIUS PICEUS*, Olivier.

One example, Tana River.

147. *ENDOSTOMUS PLICICOLLIS*, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

148. *DEROSPHERUS CARBONATUS*, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

149. *TOXICUM TAURUS*, Fabricius.

One example, Tana River.

150. *ACHROSTUS CYLINDRICORNIS*, Linell.

One example, Jombene Range.

151. *PYCNOCERUS PASSERINII*, Bertolini.

One example, Tana River.

152. *DICHOTYMUS STRIATIPENNIS*, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

153. *DICHOTYMUS MINOR*, Linell.

Five examples, Tana River.

154. *MERACANTHOIDES CUPREOLINEATUS*, Linell.

Three examples, Jombene Range.

155. *EUPEZUS NATALENSIS*, Lacordaire.

One example, Tana River.

156. *HOPLONYX AFER*, Faohraeus.

One example, Jombene Range.

157. *HOPLONYX IMPUNCTICOLLIS*, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

158. *STRONGYLUM MIRABILE*, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

159. *PRAOGENA VIRIDICUPREA*, Gerstaecker.

Two examples, Tana River.

160. *PRAOGENA SUBVIRIDIS*, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

161. *PRAOGENA TIBIALIS*, Linell.

One example, Jombene Range.

Family LAGRIIDÆ.

162. LAGRIA ÆRUGINEA, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

163. LAGRIA VILLOSA, Fabricius.

Two examples, Tana River.

164. LAGRIA PLEBEJA, Gerstaecker.

Two examples, Tana River.

Family MELOIDÆ.

165. MYLABRIS TRIPARTITA, Gerstaecker.

Two examples, Tana River.

166. MYLABRIS AMPLECTENS, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

167. MYLABRIS CALLICERA, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

168. MYLABRIS TRISTIGMA, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.¹

169. MYLABRIS FLAVICORNIS, Fabricius.

Four examples, Tana River.²

170. MYLABRIS LICTOR, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

171. MYLABRIS ATRICORNIS, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

172. MYLABRIS UNICINCTA, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

173. CORYNA AMBIGUA, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.³

174. CORYNA KERSTENI, Gerstaecker.

Five examples, Tana River.⁴¹ A variety with a round submarginal yellow spot in the black apical field of elytra.² These differ from Caffrarian examples in having two basal joints of antennae black. *Mylabris tristigma* of Gerstaecker is also, I think, a variety of *flavicornis*, Fabricius.³ The specimen approaches *parenthesis* of Gerstaecker in part of coloration.⁴ The series, together with fourteen examples collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott in Masai-land, proves conclusively that these two species of Gerstaecker must be united.

175. *LYTTA VITTIPENNIS*, Kolbe.

Two examples, Tana River.

176. *LYTTA NYASSENSIS*, Haag-Rutenberg.

Two examples, Tana River.

Family OTIORRHYNCHIDÆ.

177. *MICROCERUS SPINIGER*, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

178. *MICROCERUS SUBCAUDATUS*, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

179. *PERIBROTUS PUSTULOSUS*, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

180. *SYSTATES SEMINUDUS*, Gerstaecker.

One example, Tana River.

181. *SYSTATES ÆNEOLUS*, Harold.

One example, Tana River.

182. *THYLACITES TANA*, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

183. *TANYMECUS AUREOSQUAMOSUS*, Linell.

Four examples, Tana River.

184. *TANYMECUS*, dubious species.

One example, Tana River.

185. *CYPHOIDES IMPRESSIFRONS*, Linell.

One example, Tana River.

186. *CYPHOIDES FOVEICOLLIS*, Linell.

Fourteen examples, Tana River.

Family CURCULIONIDÆ.

187. *SPHADASMUS SEMICOSTATUS*, Fairmaire.

One example, Tana River.

188. *CAMPTORRHINUS HYSTRIX*, Fairmaire.

Three examples, Tana River.

Family BRENTHIDÆ.

189. AMORPHOCEPHALUS IMITATOR, Faohraeus.

One example, Tana River.

190. CYLAS BRUNNEUS, Fabricius.

One example, Tana River.

Family CALANDRIDÆ.

191. RHYNCHOPHORUS PHOENICIS, Fabricius.

One example, Tana River.